WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 20, 1861

A Candidate for Re-Election. Mr. Lincoln is very shrewdly putting forth his name as the Republican candidate for 1864. At and confessed his ignorance of a subject which Seubenville be remarked: "If I adopt a wrong every American statesman should understand. policy, the opportunity to condemn it would occur He informs us that he will give the subject his in four years. Then I can be turned out, and a carnest consideration, and advises the people to better man, with better views, be put in my place." do the same. He has the impression that so long Lincoun says he intends to follow in the footsteps as we depend upon impost duties for revenue to of Washington, Madison and Jefferson, and support the Government that we must have some each of them served two terms. "Honest Que sort of a tariff, that it is as necessary to it as corn Asz" is evidently looking shead.

Holding His Tongue.

The President elect, in his perigrinations through the country, is attempting the task of dignifying the slang phrases of the day. At of the statesman (?) whom the Republicans Pittsburgh he remarked in his address that "as have called to administer a great Governhe had adopted the plan of holding his tongue for ment. OLD ARE is honest in one respect the most part, during the last canvass and since -he confesses his ignorance. Will our Republihis election, he had, perhaps, better now hold his can friends be equally honest in admitting that ongue." Is not that an elegant expression for they have placed the Government in the hands of the man who is to occupy the place that was a man who has yet to learn the principles in political graced by Washington, Jeffenson and Madieconomy, which every intelligent citizen should How would such a phrase have sounded from their lips? Before "Honest OLD ABE" and experience at the head of the nation, we have reaches Washington we think the discreet portion of the Republican party will wish that he had Mr. Lincoln goes joking through the country as been discreet enough to have held his tongue. though ignorance was bliss. Is not the fact that we are soon to inaugurate such a President enough

"Hoyal Snobbery."

Our long friend, Son. MEREDITH, is a shrewd colitician. He understands how to "work the copes." Whilst our other politicians were buton-holing old Asz, who does not now recollect be found in the telegraphic columns. an atom of what they said, Son. quietly "fastened" to "Bos," and has thus secured a "friend at Court." And besides, has he not secured the aforesaid Bon's eternal and undying gratitude by (Friday of this week.) did not give a longer and wittily calling him the "Prince of Rails"? Facetous Mr. MEREDITH! That was a master stroke ing the short call, it will be numerously attended. of genius! Thou art, indeed, a "fellow of in It is not called as a party convention, but all the finite jest and of most excellent fancy," whose witticisms would "set the table on a roar." The who love the Union more than any mere party "Prince of Rails." How very witty. DAN RICE himself could never equal that! What office do you desire, Mr. MEREDITH?

Coercion-What Does it Mean ! The meaning of the word "coercion" seems to puzzle Mr. Lincoln amazingly, but it is a mystery which he does not appear anxious to unravel. He is evidently willing it should remain in doubt, His speculations upon the subject will not be the dogmas of the Chicago platform upon the loyal spirit and conservative sentiment which has disturbed unless he should attempt to "coerce" country, and then, we think, like St. Paul, he will find it hard to kick against the pricks. The enforcement of the laws" is one thing, and the "enforcement," or "coercion" of Republican We hope Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party will not fail to remember and recognize the dis tinction. While it may be treason to resist the Constitution and the laws, it is not yet, we hope. a penal offense to "spit upon" the Chicago plat- Mr. Lincoln is inducted into office. The border

Mr. Lincoln does not feel himself called upon that some measures may be adopted which will to define his position. No other citizen is under any greater obligation, yet we cannot refrain from tion. If they are denied by the dominant party inquiring whether any loyal citizen is any more of the North, and the representative of that party bound to render obeisance to the Chicago platform, than were the faithful Israelites to worship rapidly culminating in disunion as only an "artifithe "golden calf?" Mr. Lincoln seems to be cial crisis," which forshadows a refusal of comunder the impression that Republicanism is a law promise, the fifteen Southern States will be a unit higher than the Constitution-the Democracy believe that the Constitution is yet the highest the issue will be peaceful separation or civil war, aw of the land. That is the difference just now and it is important that the influence of Indiana between Republicans and Democrats and the con- should be exerted to prevent a greater calamity arvative citizens of the United States are not yet | than disunion. prepared to go with Mr. Lincoln in coercing nciples and policy to which a large majority and opposed. That kind of coercion will find of Indiana, uninfluenced by partizan prejudices an army of resistants all over the country. or sympathy, should assemble in council and de-

cide upon the position they shall assume. Let A Regular Cry-sis. Our Republican friends are wonderfully sympo thetic people; wherever the homely face of old Ask shows itself, they immediately melt into tears! From Springfield to Columbus, Ohio there has been a regular boo-hooing on the part of the colored Republicans, which, we suppose, will be kept up until he reaches Washington. At Springfield the telegraph informs us that "the crowd was affected to tears." In this city the crying scene was confined to Mr. Lincoln's room At Cincinnati the Gazette tells us that twenty or thirty little girls sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and that "one of the little girls was taken in the arms of a brawny German and carried to the curriage, when she modestly hunded Mr. Lincoln a single flower, and he in return stooped and kissed the child. The incident, so touching and beautiful, filled every eye with tears, and the Tect was not lost on the hearts of any." At petuating the government established by the pat Columbus we are informed that a "large German, atting on a huge beer barrel, with a glass of over in his hand, thus addressed the President lect: 'Got be mit you; enforce the laws and save our country. Here's your health!" Mr. G. C. Moody for challenging to fight a duel; LINCOLN smiled his blandest smile. At this affecting scene the whole audience burst into C. WALKER for consenting to act as second, and

We are beginning to think that old Ane is really a wonderful man. The poets tell us that there are several kinds of tears-tears of grief, of hate, of joy, of vengeance, of love, of terror, of right, tears sympathetic, pathetic, and compasionate, and erocodile tears, and we are at a loss under which head to class the tears that old Ane draws from the "peepers" of the Republicans. We are inclined to think that it is a new kind dignity of the State. Kentucky may have that the "poets never dreamed of in their philosophy." We have a sort of a notion that our Republican friends have hit upon the expedient of not extend over Ohio and Kentucky, although rying themselves into office, and that this is the we can not fortell what may happen under the comised reform they intend introducing. It does away with all the trickery usually practiced in gesting up recommendations, letters and petitions; against duelling than those of our own State. it knocks on the head the disreputable system of All persons who have been in anywise engaged wire-pulling, chicanery, and deception! The in a duel, or concerned in accepting or sending a reatest blubber takes the prize! Imagine the challenge, are prohibited from holding any office whole army of office-seekers from Indiana ranged of trust or honor. The late Governor Bisset of in line in the White House, and old Ass pathetically addressing them thus: My friends, "if ye but outside of its borders. The issue entered have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now." into the canvass, but he was elected Governor by Such a scene, "so touching and beautiful," we the Republicans—he subscribed to the Constituhave no doubt, "would fill every eye with tears, tion and served as the Executive of the State We can almost hear the pathetic appeal of some

worsted RICHARD:

Waiting for the Facts.

these expressions? What has Mr. Lincoln here- cases. tofore said? We will make one quetation from what he has said, and by it test his declaration at

Pittsburgh: The relation of master and slave is, pro tan-EQUAL VOICE IN THE GOVERNMENT: and that, and that only is self-generament .- How

centlemanly messengers of Adams Express for

upon the declaration he made in the foregoing paragraph? Mr. Lincoln's speech here gave the impression that he was for "coercion." Does he ean that he will disappoint the expectations

understand? Instead of having a man of wisdom

a novice-a mere two in statesmanship. And

to fill the mind of every patriot with solicitude.

the present exigency of public affairs-that the

ever animated the people of this State, should be

language of the call, "adopt such measures as

In the present crisis of public affairs we con-

sider it of the highest importance that the people

the people of the country, North and South, adopt

power to settle the difficulty. They have but to

speak and it will be done. If the spirit which

unimates the Union men of the North and the

war and preserve the Union and our children's

children will bless the present generation for per-

Indicted.

The Grand Jury of Campbell county, Ken

Horace Herrren for accepting a challenge; J.

GEO. P. BUELL, for carrying challenge for duel

There the matter will probably end, for we

have no idea that the authorities of Kentucky

We think it will be wise on the part of our

Legislature to drop the subject. Neither branch

should assume judicial jurisdiction. There is no

evidence that either Messrs. HEFFREN OF MOODY

cause of complaint, but Indiana certainly has

until he died. It was decided that he had violated

no provision of the Constitution, or laws of his

State. The same principle will apply in the

case of HEFFREN and Moopy. We have a pro-

riotism and wisdom of our fathers.

will pursue the matter further.

which were based upon what he then said? Forts to be Retaken," &c. Mr. Lincoln also discussed the tariff question polis | in manuscript."

If such be the fact, it gives the speech of Mr. Lincoln here more significance than if it had as the spoken speech and the revised speech as it meal to a family, and he has learned that if it costs the same to get a bar of iron out of the Ans then, up to this point, was for war. He may mines of Pennsylvania and those of England, the get wiser when he reaches the end of his journey. carriage of it to either country is therefore a dead loss! Such are the profound views

Lincolniana.

THE PRINCE OF RAILS DRINKS CATAWBA. The correspondent says: "The Republican ding Catawba, and he seemed to relish it exceedingly. Longworth's was the brand used on

THE PRINCE OF RAILS FATS

This is thus described: "Many rushed to the the result was destruction to its manufacturing coach and grasped Mr. Lincoln's hands with cor. interest, and finally bloody civil wars to break with a sweeping boy comprehending the multi- the inquistion.

fortune" by coming to this city and opening a been devastated by civil wars of religion and bowing school, so that our Republican friends | massacres, including that of S: Bartholomew's can be taught how to "make a sweeping bow | day, Henry IV., in the year 1598, issue the celecomprehending the multitude." We can guaran | brated edict of Nantes, which granted to the Hutee him 135,961 scholars, at least, that being the guenots, or French Protestants, the privilege of number of office seekers in Indiana.

gence! We are informed that Gov. Morton immediately ordered out the militia, and placing Cardinal Richelieu controlled the royal councils it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust abandonment of Republican party principle, even himself at their head, was just in the act of start- and vigorously pursued his maxim, that "there ing to "clean out" the Cannibals of Columbus, could be no peace in France until the Huguenots when one of his Aide de Camps rode up in great were entirely suppressed." At length, in the haste, and announced that old Abe was rescued year 1605, Louis XIV revoked the elict of through the firm stand and uravery of the com Nantes, and ordered the Reformed churches to mittee! In proof of which he read from the return to the faith of Rome. Commercial

ountenance at this outrageous attempt to devour the President elect. Gov. Morton ordered the necessary to overthrow, by the terrors of a sanmilitia to "sleep on their arms," which they did guinary revolution, which may one day be necesall night. We learn that his Excellency stated Puritanism be successful in establishing its domistrain his wrath, but he will murch immediately to the scene of action, and visit summary punishment those engaged in it, and lay Columbus in secution is to be found in the modern history of the advice of Mr. Lincoln by exerting the'r ness to march at a moment's warning.

OLD ABE'S ARM TWO VARDS LONG. "Old Abe, meintime, vibrated like

women adoring their deities."

The Democracy of Connecticut Pro-neurce against Coercion and Civil

orever its reconstruction. gan. The remaining States will soon speak out

n similar language. A Curious Jumble.

the difficulties that are before him, of the eyils never recover .- New York Herald. country cannot be doubted .- Ohio Statesman. that go on foot "

Threats against "Traitors"-Consequences of Puritan Persecution.

Two or three days ago, in the United States Senate, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, a Paritan nouncing "The Revenues to be Collected"-"The ail Northern men who did not sympathize with the Republicans in their policy of no compromise But the most important fact announced by the and armed coercion of the Southern States- in the present crisis. His words are pregnant threstened them with the first venge once of the Praise-God-Barebones invading army. He said "their first business would be to take care of the raitors at the North"-take care of them with drumhead court martials and halters. As Danton said, in the first revolution, there is nothing a such cases like "audacity, audacity, audacity, been an extempore effort. We are inclined to the The real traitors at the North are those who have opinion that the speech was prepared in advance violated the Constitution, to which the preamount appeared in the Journal were not alike. One The stigma "traiter" has about as appropriate application to those for whom it was intended as the term "witches" had for the good and virtuous women in New England who, in the palmy days of Paritan rule, fell victims to the fanaticism of Mr. Hale's ancestors. Not content with driving the Southern States out of the Union, the next A correspondent of the Cancinnati Commercial object of the functical crusaders is to force all has kindly furnished the world with many very men of liberal ideas out of the Northern Statesto subject them to persecution, even to death, it they do not ostracise themselves from their na-Such have ever been the principles and the pol-

spread them before the gaze of astonished Hoo. cuted there. But the truth of hist ry shows that they always persecuted when they had the power, and that this was the chief reason why "even handed justice commended the poisoned chalice to their own lips." However that may be, cer ouths of Cincinnati plied Bob liberally with spar. tain it is they were the first colonists who set an example of persecution in this country. They had hardly landed on the American shores when they began to put their principles into practice. They persecuted all other sects, and even their himself with a bottle of Catawba, if he desires ad- Rhode Island and Connecticut, where the persemission into the White House. This paragraph cuted founded new settlments, to the great loss and detriment of the old colony; for population is the wealth of States, and what ever diminishes it in a new community is a public calamity. It was thus the Moors in Spain-the most valuable Believe it or not, it is even so! And it is no citizens of that country, who preserved the arts, Democratic lie" neither. The Black Republi- the sciences and literature after the fall of the can correspondent of the Commercial saw it with Roman capire, who developed the resources of his own eyes, and vouches for its truth. "Two the peninsula, and gave a wonderful impetus to baskets full of cakes were brought on the cars its commercial enterprise-were persecuted and shortly after twelve, and a rush, he ded by Bob, exterminated for their religious oninions by the was made, and their contents disposed of in a inquisition under Ferdinand, Charles V., Philip twinkling." We are left in the dark as to two important facts connected with this remarkable ished the Suracens from Spain-a depopulation transaction, and we hope the correspondent, in which inflicted a wound upon the nation from his next letter, will supply the momentous infor- which it has drooped and pined for nearly three mation. Did Bob devour the two baskets full of centuries. At that time it stood at the head o cakes himself? And what sort of cakes were European Powers. Where is it new? More than they? We can not too strongly urge upon the one hundred and fifty thousand of the persecute: correspondent the great importance of answering | Moors took refuge in France, where they were rethese questions explicitly and immediately. All ceived with great humanity by the enlighteness Black Republicandom is intensely agitated over and liberal monarch, Heary IV, and where they repaid the hospitality with interest by introducin; their arts and manufactures; while to Spain

There is a second historical parallel equally in-The correspondent can make an "everlasting structive. After France for a series of veirs had citizenship, the right of worshiping God according to their own faith, and certain lands to support their churches and garrisons. For this toleration Never did we witness such intense excitement | Henry was assassinated. But the Huguenots con tinued to flourish and the country to prosper under the liberal policy which he established, till

They carried with them their arts and wealth and enterprise, by which rival nations were soon enabled to excel the French in their own minutactures; and the despotism established over the human mind by, the French monarchy it became

Another pregnant example of the effects of per-

ashes. It is whispered around among the Republour own Anglo Saxon race. After the Stuarts licans that the locolocos were the leading spirits were overthrown in England, the rish Catholics in this conspiracy. Gen. Scott, we understand, held out for them in Ireland, and in the fortified has been telegraphed to hold his troops in readicity of Limerick made their last stand. The Eudelayed to come to their aid, the Irish garrison The correspondent of the Commercial measured being that the Catholics of Ireland should be them, and found them exactly two yards long, guaranteed in their civil and religious liberties, fashionel ship telegraph, reaching out his long emigrate to France. Hardly was the ink dry on This lays poor Cale Smith and Morton on the removed, when penal laws were enacted against shelf, and puts Sol. Merelith on the topmost Irish Catholies at which hum nity at this day round! Alas! for our short arme! Republican may well blush. What was the consequence? triends! The Durham breed is no longer in At that time the British were behind the age in manufactures, while the Irish excelled in them The correspondent of the Commercial is enti- Catholic country of Europe, to the serious dam age of British interests. But further, the military element, which had emigrated to France at the time of the treat, was enlisted in the service tive manners, and it was uniformly remarked that of that country, and known as the Irish Beigade. his portraits are sheer caricatures, conveying no Other Irish emigrants afterwards joined their stanlet of the character and winning expression of dard, making in all 430,000 fighting men, by his countenance. There is a wonderful magnet- whose aid France was saved from British conism about him. Mr. Lincoln's face was as much quest, and the English arms defeated on many a bloody field. Their battle cry was "Remember has what women Limerick and British faith." It was after the call a sweet face." Indeed, the ladies seem battle of Fonter of, which was won for France by charmed with the President elect, although they the valor of the Irish Brigade that King George were fain to admire at a distance, like the pagan II exclamed, "Cursed be the laws which deprive me of such subjects!" It is the iniquity of Brit-We can youch for the truth of every word of ish laws in Ireland which has driven so many of this! We always thought Simon Suggs and Sam the population to America to people its States down as the ugliest of mankind! But "every History is ever repeating itself. England has

principle held in that day, that "no faith is to be kept with heretics." The Mussulmans surrender ed Granada by a treaty which formally insured We enteriain different views upon prise and the capital of the North, and thus doubly impoverish the unhappy people tell bethat be, if "there is nothing wrong;" if "there been the fruitful source of strife and discord to is really nothing that harts anybody," and if the country, which has hitherto prospered in spite

THE ROYAL FAMILY .- The telegraph informs

The Authoritative Coercion Pro- to twelve cents as amended, with the additional

form the bulky bills of the ship-chandler-se

and Political Notices.

The Washington States and Union publishe

CALEB B. SMITH, OF INDIANA,

tion, agel fifty, a native of Massachusetts, an

Speaker of that body. For two years succeeding

and honorable to all parties, may ultimately be

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demand a surrender of principle.

el me ent condition

ministr tion -- Civil War Upon Us. The bells of St. Germain d'Auxerrois have at enoth tolled forth the signal for massacre and the whole of this objectionable measure. first authoratative proclamation of his intentions with meaning, and descr e the mature and delib erate consideration of every conservative citizen of the country. "If the United States," he exclaimed, "should merely hold and retake its own forts and the properties, and collect the duties on foreign importations, or even withhold the mails from places where they are habitually violated, would any of these things be invasion or coercion? Would the marching of an army in South Carolina be invasion?" The Premier of Mr. Lincoin had aiready declared to the United States Senate that "battle," which should sweep away opponents to Republicanism "as moths the whiriwind," was his idea of the final devel opement of the "irrepressible conflict." And, by well calculated coincidence, on the same day rhaps at the same moment that Mr. Lincon was indoctrinating the citizens of Indiana into in vasive and coercive principles, Senators King and Fessenden were announcing, at Washington. Sates with vesse's which should be able to penetrate Southern harbors, and attack Southern for

'Treason," says Mr. King, "is abroad in this nd, and I believe there is an occasion and a ne-doubtedly have the effect to diminish the revenue. cessity of the increase of the armament and the to embarrass and injure domestic industry, and to power of the country. But for the condition of resoil with a powerful reaction upon the political things in the country now, I would vote against party which will be held responsible for its enactbut I vote for it as a measure to put the country in a condition to defend itself against its enem.es, whether they are domestic or foreign enemies. This Government and this country cannot be perceably destroyed, or overthrown or divided. Men cannot talk treason-they must act it; and he who acts it, in my judgment, should take the fate as furnished by themselves. To give the repreof a traitor, and should not seek to escape by pre- of Indiana an idea of the political and personal ending that he can commit it perceally against the country. I tell these geatlemen that, in my of misrepresenting them in that body, we reproadament, this treason must come to an end, duce the auto-biographies of Gov. Monton's appercently I hope, but never in my judgment, peacefully, if by an ignominious submission of the honor of the people of this country to traitors. Never. I desire peace, but I would pro vide, amply provide, for the means of decense the country, by war, if necessary."

Scantor Fe-senden was equally positive in deci Where, then, he occupied the responsible position of Fund Comhe was perfectly ready to do it." does the country stand? Governor Morgan offers | missioner of the State. He was three times the militiz of New York to Mr. Lincoln, and a elected a member of Congress from the Favette large sum of money is appropriated by the State district, serving from 1:43 to 1849. During a gislature for coercive purposes; the authorities Mussichusetts mobilize their forces to act out | elector for the State at large on the Fremont side of the State: Pennsylvania avenue is turned | ticket nto a Champ de Mars; Generals like Wool, Sandord, Scott and Weightman are sharpening their engaged in the practice of his profession. He is swords for bloodshed, members of the Cabinet a man of acknowleged abilities and personal i-sue instructio s to "shoot on the spotth active worth, and is regarded by many as the choice of secreties, and every preparation is being made for Indiana for a seat in the Cabinet of Abraham the inaucuration of sectional hostilities after the Lincoln. He is one of the most eloquent and 4th of March next. It is declared that the able debaters in the West, and contributed largely Southern seeeling State: must prepare for a to the election of the Republican Chief Magistrate blockade of their ports; to surrender the for By his friends be is represented as conservative in tresses they have seized upon, and to full sentiment, willing to concede where concession back into the passive submission which republinvolves no sacrifice of principle, but firm in the lican aggression has demanded for over thirty maintenance of the principles of Republicanism years. In the present deplorable condition As a member of the committee of one from each of the co n ry, is this the right policy? Is it State in the Perce Convention he will do his expedient? The Southern Congress at Montgom- whole duty to all parts of the Union. ery offer the hand of friendship to the North on its dignity. They have provided, in the sixth roe county, New York, and 45 years of age. article of the Constitution of the Southern Re | Dr. Ellis has been a resident of Indiana for 2 public, that its government "shall take immedi- veurs-for 16 years a political editor; from 185 ate stees for the settlement of all matters between | to 1853 Auditor of the State; for several years a the States forming it and their late confederates | Commissioner and Secretary of the Institute for of the United States in relation to the public the Blind, and at present is again Auditor of property and public debt at the time of their with- Elkhart county. He is inflexibly opposed to the drawal from them, these States hereby declaring | Crittenden propositions of adjustment and to any everything pertaining to the common property, for the sake of peace. Having left the Democommon liabilities and common obligations of cratic party upon the repeal of the Missouri comthat Union upon principles of right, justice, promise, he would be willing to see the line reequity and good faith." To all this the Repub | store I, and in all other respects guarantee to the lican party answer: "Submit to the abstractions South all their rights under the Constitution of the Chicago platform, or there shall be no al- He claims to be devotedly attached to the Union, ternative but war-a bloody, internecine, de and strong in the faith that some adjustment of structive conflict, which shall bury in ruins the the National difficulties, equitable in its character

osperity of the country.' Sober-minded, patriotic citizens at the North adopted. have no time to lose if they would avert irrepar ble disaster. Meetings should at once be held in every city, town and village of the Union, pro- what is known as the White Water region of Inclaiming, first of all, as an indispensable, irrevo- diana. He is a lawyer by profession, and has de cable preliminary, the resolve of the people to voted to its practice about his entire time and atmaintain peace, and pext their desire to aid in the tention, except such intervals as were occupied by work of reconstruction, which the exigencies of official position and attention to politics, the time imperatively demand. The declarations served a term as Judge of Probate in his county. of Mr. Lincoln, of his Premier, and of the Re | which he also represented in the Legislature, and publican Sen stors and members of Congress have afterwards discharged the duties of Clerk of the rendered clearer than noonday the suicidal inten- | Circuit Court. He has been a leading Old Feltions of the incoming Government. They are low, passing all the chairs, and representing the founded upon the gigantic scheme of Gen. Scott Order of Indiana in several of their national confor the subjugation of the South, which was ex- vocations. Judge H. was an old Whig, and posed by the Congressional representatives of clung to the fortunes of his party. Since then Louisiana in their address of the 14th ult., to the convention at Baton Rouge, and which includes movements of the Republican party in his State; the garrisoning of Southern forts and arsenals, was President of the late State Convention and the murching of forces into the seceding States, delegate to Chicago. He is firm and decided in

with a view of employing them for domestic in- his political views. Unyielding in the cause of The Republican party is only awaiting, in fact, promise which any fair minded Roman would rethe close of the present administration to clothe ject. Mr. Hackleman is tall and spare, and of tself with the panoply of war, and to initiate acts | dark complexion. faggression, which it fills the mind with horror the disasters that will overwhe'm the land, if an his collegiate and professional studies at Gettysappeal is permitted to cannon and bayonet to solve burg, he removed to Indiana, some twenty years of the last few months have created. The only In politics he was a Whig, and actively supported remely is with the people. Unless they rise in Harrison, Clay, Taylor and Scott. Mr. Orth their might, and put an end to the agitations by served in the State Senate for six years, and or which the Republic is convalsed, the calamities the going in of Mr. Bright (then Lieutenant Gov foreshadowed in Mr. Lincoln's speech at Indian- ernor) to the United States Senate, he was elected apolis will, before the close of one month begin on the ninety-ninth ballot President of t at body, to be fe't from one end of the Union to the other. and became acting Lieutenant Governor. In 1854, New York Herald.

after the repeal of the Missouri compromise, he eagagef actively in the campaign known under the organization as the "Peoples' Party," and it Washington Items. The well informed and reliable correspondence is said might have been elected United States Senator, had not the Democracy refused to go of the New York Journal of Commerce gives the into the election. Mr. Orthalways leaned toward following political items in his letter of the 11th anti-slavery, and consequently became a Republic

The prospect of an agreement by the Peace Conference Committee, upon a project of an adustment, is less promising than it was several days ago. The addition of ultra Republican del egates from New York and Massachusetts have had a most prejudicial effect upon the efforts of Is a native of that State, descended from Virginia the friends of peace and Union, who are now almost hopeless of effecting any thing. The dele gates alluded to have strengthened the prejudices forty years of age. Has been an active politician and the sectional animation of the other Republishough but seldom a candidate for office. Was a can de'egations, and rendered them all blind to the consequences of delayed settlement, and deaf to any representations of the danger of the Union. W. H. English, in the Second Congressional Dis-Had the States referred to contented themselves | trict of Judiana, in 1854, when he was beaten by a with a non-compliance with the invitation of small majority in a district very largely Demo-Virginia it would have been bad enough, but cratic. He united in the Republican movement hey chose to send de'egates for the special pur- in 1856, and has ever since acted with that party pose of aiding their delegations in Congress to He is regarded as conservative. He was a mem o prevent any action, either by the Conference ber of the Chicago Convention, and labored zerl or by Congress, that would possibly give the peo- ously for Mr. Lincoln's nomination in that body ple an opportunity to decide for or against an ad- He is favorable to some adjustment upon a fair

tment of intersectional difficulties. The Republican States referred to have made S. was a Judge of the Probate Court for a brief only resist conciliation but any attempt for peace

The city is full of members elect of the Virginia Convention, and of other substantial citizens of that State, nearly all of whom are free to declare that, though strongly devoted to the Union, the State will secede by the 22d of February, unless it shall appear that a measure for satisfactory ad ustment can by that time be initiated with a fair prospect of acceptance. Almost every one here from North Coroling

Tennessee, Maryland and Kentucky, represent that these States will follow Virginia in secession f no settlement can be made. Capita ists from New York are here who have endeavored to make the Lincoln leaders underby a settlement.

The Lincoln Government can not get along son was a leader in whatever position in life he quasi if not actual, civil war, on every side. South Carolina has submitted the Fort Sumter question to the Southern Congress, as a question concerning the Southern Confederacy and not or foe. And these strong points in his character South Carolina alone.

The Republican Tariff.

One prominent Republican paper seems to have the "Life" is faithful there are many events re- and papers, shared the same fate. got more than it bargained for when it went into lated which gives a different impression of the the Republican organization. The New York man from that generally entertained, but they are Evening Post scolds terribly about "Morrill's none the less entertaining and instructive for abominable tariff bill," which has passed the that reason. Mr. Parton presents the "Old House and which the Republicans of the Senate Hero" as a ploneer, a trader, a lawyer, a are putting through that body under whip and Judge, a soldier and a statesman. In every spur. It is an "abominable tariff," most cer- position he was placed, he displayed those marked tainly, but it is Republican fruit. Instead of any characteristics which distinguished him as the comment of our ewn upon it, we subjoin a few of Chief Magistrate of the nation. This Life of

Blankets valued at not over seventy-five cents each, and of the dimensions not less that seventyof ten cents each in the Morrill tariff bill as it was pressed with the sentiment that truth is often reported to the Senate. This bill has been modi-stranger than fiction. fied, as appears by the amended bill now before that body on its passage, so as to read as follows: Blankets (as above described) a duty of six cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per cent ad valorem. If this is a reduction in the burthen mposed upon an article so essential to the com- takes the lead of all other magazines. Its illusfort and health of every working man in the community, we confess we are unable to discover it. It was bad enough as it stood; as it now reads, it tation of these articles, for the duty to be levied

is equal to the cost. cents per pound, as charged in the Morrill tariff, City.

Indiana Legislature. burthen of fifteen per cent. ad valorem. This is a discrimination in favor of the rich against the

the first reading.

poor, which is, we regret to say, characteristic of Monnay, February 11, 1861. Cotton prints remain charged with a double duty, varying from one to four cents per square yard, with ten per cent. ad valorem, which again will bear most heavily upon such articles as are in common use and worn by the wives and daughters of our farmers and mechanics throughout the The minimum duty on steel is fixed at twenty per cent. ad valorem, and, from the ingenior manner in which this schedule is framed, the tax, which under the tariff of 1857 was consideed! ample for all purposes at twelve per cent., wril be increased in some instances to forty per cent. ment of our mercantile marine-all articles which to have been especially selected for additional burthens. This is the most unfavorable time that could have been selected for the imposition of any additional tax upon these articles, for our ship owners and merchants are not in a position now to submit to them without a murmur. Indeed no measure could be better adapted for the pu Several bills were reported from committees re- on Friday. pose of arresting and retarding the growth of our commercial marine, even if it were the design of commending their passage, and Mr. Tarkington the framers of this bill to cripple it in its depressintroduced one providing for the opening of a normal department in the State University, making This bill, then, if it becomes a law, will un an appropriation therefor, etc., which was passed

the desire of many members that documents for distribution be laid on the table until some pro-The Peace Congress -- Biographical vision was made to procure postage stamps. Resolutions were adopted to inquire into the expedi sketches of the members of the Peace Congress ency of taxing parties living out of the State for haracter of the gentlemen who have the honor inquire if it is expedient to appoint a committee Is the senior member of the Indiana delegaas to the expediency of repealing the 10th section of the act creating courts of conciliation. Mr. has resided in Indiana thirty-two years. In 1834 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the State, and in 18:5 and 1856 was adopted directing the Committee on Rights and Privileges to report as to the expediency of providing a building for the reformation of inebriates; that a committee be appointed with power Messrs Moody and Hesfren for leaving the State temporary residence in Ohio he was chosen an condition of the land office of the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal; of inquiry as to change He is now a resident of Indianapolis, largely in the time of electing township assessors; as to abolishing the office of township assessor, and vesting the duties in the trustees; to require nonresident parties having suits in the State to pay a docket fee of five dollars. A number of new bills were introduced and read a first time-one to abolish the death penalty. There was a debate on the resolution of Mr. Brett, in regard to the Wabash and Erie Canal, and several bills from the Senate were read a second time.

House.-The Speaker announced that it was

SENATE .- A communication was received from | ferred to a select committee of three by about the H. C. Lord, President of the Indianapolis and Cin- same vote. The vote seems to indicate that the cinnati R. R., inviting the Legislature to a free ride resolutions will prevail when reported back by between the two cities, which was declined. The the committee. The committees reported on a bill taxing dogs was tabled, three other bills were large number of bills, the most important of read a second time and referred, and four new which were from the Committee on Education bills introduced and read a first time. A resolu- relative to the joint resolution favoring an amend tion was adopted directing the Auditor of State ment to the Constitution so as to enable cities and to report whether the late Treasurer of State ac- towns to raise funds by taxation to support comcounted to the State Auditor and paid into the mon schools; and against the bill to allow pertreasury any monies received by him for interest sons to deduct the amount of their indebtedness on money of the State, as required by section 3 from their taxable property. The order of busiof an act relative to the salaries of public officers, ness was suspended and the bill appropriating &c., if so, what sum he so accounted for and car | \$30,000 for the expenses of the present Legislaried to the credit of the State. A committee of ture was passed. five, consisting of Senators Claypool, Ray, Bearss, Jones and Miller, was appointed to accompany the President elect to the State of Ohio on his

House .- The invitation for a free ride to Cinclanati was respectfully declined. Mr. Dobbins presented a petition from Fulton county in favor of the Crittenden amendment, which was re the House (that branch concurring) to consider ferred. The bills in relation to special elections, the propriety of reporting a bill to provide for the and to amend the supervisors' act, were indefinitely postponed, and that to provide for a registration of voters, (Kendrick and Miller's) was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Joint colonization of negroes and mulattoes, under the Resolution praying the adoption by Congress of law of 1852. The Committee on Education was the homestead bill, was passed. Twelve new bills were introduced, and a number read the second time, and referred to appropriate committees University fund to the Commissioners of the or ordered to be engrossed.

referred the bills for the reorganization of the passed as to publishing the laws in one weekly militia of the State was referred, was announced, newspaper in each county where one is printed. viz: Senators Craven, Ray, Wagner, Tarkington Reports were received from committees on the and Floyd. An invitation was received and ac- progress of bills, and several new ones were incepted to attend an exhibition of the proficiency troduced-one to repeal all laws making approof the pupils of the Blind Asylum on Friday priations in aid of the colonization of negroes evening. Mr. Line presented a communication and mulattoes of this or any other State; and one from Mr. Rugg, the Superintendent of Public In- by Mr. Murch, to amend section one of the act struction, expressing surprise at seeing a notice of 1852 concerning interest on money, so as to of the communication from Mr. Fletcher, pre- declare usurious all greater profits than would be ented by Senator Miller day before yesterday, realized from discounting notes or bills of exand declaring that "I placed him as fully in pos- change made payable in this State. A resolution session of the office and its effects (on the 11th by Mr. Conley to appropriate \$10,000 out of the inst.,) as the same were ever in my possession." Treasury of the State to aid the suffering poor in Referred to the Judiciary Committee. A num- western Missouri and Kansas was referred to the man. It is said that he would, for the sake of ber of new bills were introduced and fifty bills Finance Committee. restoring peace to the country, "yield support to were read a second time and referred to appro- Horse.—The Judiciary Committee reported priate committees. It was a working day in the on the alien land bill, amending and recommend any just and honorable proposition that would not

and Kentucky families. He is the youngest Whig of the Henry Clay school. Was the anti Nebraska candidate for Congress against Hon. basis, but is opposed to the Crittenden plan. Mr James Parrox, author of "Life of Aaron Burr," etc.

expression of opinion that it was unconstitutional to appoint a committee to inquire and report on in part; it was indefinitely postponed. A number the question as to who are entitled to the benefit of new bills were presented and read a first time; of the common schools. among others to provide for the redemption of the'r election between war and peace, and have period, and served one term as Auditor of his naor by any bona fide creditor of such debtor; article in the history of Materia Medica ever ac to regulate the docketing and disposal of business | quired the same patronage, was subjected to the in the courts of Common Pleas throughout the same number of severe and different tests, and met various districts within the State of Indiana, and with so few failures, as the Mustang Liniment. to provide for the return of juries to the terms of It has justly been styled a Panacea for all external said courts on the first day thereof, and to repeal wounds, cuts, swellings, sprains, bruises, or erupall nots in conflict with this; containing some tions on man or beast. Physicians are compelled provisions respecting the sinking fund and its to prescribe it; and from its remarkable effects in book. The life of the man who occupies in management and control, and some provisions stubborn lameness, chronic rheumatism, etc., it American history a large space, and whose name is yet a tower of strength is given from the cracle respecting the stock and means belonging to the has attracted the attention of the first scientific same, and requiring the officers of said fund to minds of the age. No house or stable should be to the grave. And a most remarkable career it account for the interest that shall accrue on de- without it. Be careful of whom you purchase posits made of said fund, and how and for what Vile counterfeits have been put in circulation and hension, almost intuitive in his grasp of any subrow a dollar until disunion and war be avoided ject or question to which he directed his attention, purpose said deposits may be made and secured. suppressed by injunction. All genuine will here-As in the Senate, a large number of bills, on lafter bear the signature of G. W. WESTSHOOK. the second reading, were put through and placed chemist, and D. S. Bannes, Proprietor, with the Government without money or credit, and they was placed. He had those qualities of mind, in in the hands of committees to perfect and report. words "Trade," "Mark," in two medallions of the will have to face the difficulties of secession, and an eminent degree, which constituted him a Chief- Three dog bills were among the number. An ef- Federal currency. Three sizes. Sold everywhere. fort was made to suspend the order of business to jan14 d&w2m D. S. Bannes & Co., New York. introduce a resolution to expel Messrs. Moody and placable in his distikes, and he was either friend Heffren, (for the late excursion to the field of honor.) but did not prevail; and a motion to suspend, for the purpose of raising a committee to inin his life, some of which may shock the moral sensibility or propriety of the present day. If quire into the facts, with power to send for persons our children, and is entirely engaged in prosecu-

he should to morrow move to change the rule tainty, is pleasant to take, and never sickens or that requires but one session per day; Mr. Ray injures the child. laid before the Senate the proceedings of Union THE CHRISTIAN BANNER -The first number of meetings in Shelby and Rush counties in favor of a new weekly newspaper of the above title, has the Crittenden amendment; Mr. Williams made been laid upon our table. It is published in this an ineffectual effort to get a resolution before the city by H. T. Buff and O. T. Struble, and is the Senate to rescind the vote sending all matters relating to the State of the Union without debate formerly known by the name of Newlights. to the Committee on Federal Relations; the They have a college at Merom in this State, minority report of the Cammittee on Federal Re- called Union College, a highly flourishing literary lations was the special order for 10 o'clock, but it institution. The paper is a large imperial size, was postponed until the same hour this day week. very neatly printed with small pica type, and is LE Box Tox, Journal de Modes and Monthly Mr. Blair's bill defining or fixing the qualification filled with a series of well written articles on reof voters was reported on by the Judiciary Com- ligious subjects. The editorials are temperate Report of Paris Fashions .- The March number mittee (majority and minority;) the majority re- in tone, chaste in expression, and display both port recommends the passage of the bill with the taste and ability. We welcome the Christian 30 day's residence clause in it; the minority that Banner to our list of exchanges. trations are of the highest order of art, and its descriptions are accurate and full. Each number | it be struck out; the majority report was adopted are to be admitted at a reduction from sixteen T. Taylor & Son, No. 497 Broadway. New York and debated up to the time of adjournment without coming to a vote.

Horse.-The House was called to order by Mr. Gordon, the Clerk. Petitions were presented from Dubois, Putnam and other counties, praying for the repeal of the bill authorising the for-SENATE.—The report of the Military Commit- mation of new counties; the bill creating five adtee on the bills of Senators Anthony and Ray for ditional bank districts for the Bank of the State the reorganization of the militia, pending at ad- and authorizing the establishment of branches journment on Saturday, was discussed at some therein, came up on report from the committee; length, and, on motion of Mr. Ray, both bills a long discussion followed; it was opposed by were referred to the committee. A communica- Dobbins of Martin, Stotsenberg of Floyd, Packtion was presented from Mr. Fletcher, the Super- and of Marshal and Starke, and Smith of Barthol intendent of Public Instruction elect, stating as a emew, and failed to pass by a vote of 46 to 46. reason why he had not entered upon his duties. The House then went into Committee of the that the present incumbent refuses to give up the Whole, Mr. McLean of Vigo, in the chair, to conoffice till the 14th; the communication was referred sider the bill authorising the formation of new Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire counties; this bill repeals all former laws on the into and report upon the matter as soon as may be, subject, against which so much complaint has Mr. Tarkington presented a petition from citizens been made; the county of Newton will not be of Bloomington against the licensing of liquor effected by it. The new bill has some strong sellers, but if such a course be persisted in, pray- friends and some strong enemies and much exing that the dealers may be made responsible for citement exists among the members, in reference any damage that may be sustained thereby, which to it. The committee rose and reported progress was referred to the Committee on Temperance and will continue the consideration of the subject

Formar Fahrmare 15 SENATE -Petitions were presented by Mr. Hamilton from Union meetings lavoring the Crittenden amendment, which were referred without debate. The House embezzlement bill came up on its second reading and several amendments were offered, and after considerable debate the bill and pending amendments were referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Claypool's bank bill, requiring Free Banks to base their circulation on bonds of peddling jewelry; for the Judiciary Committee to of the State of Indiana, was taken up. Mr. Tarkington's amendment was defeated and Mr. of three to revise the Revised Statutes of 1852; Cobb's, requiring banks to receive their issue in as to giving turnpike companies the same facili- payment of debts due them, was adopted, and the ties for repairs as are given to railroad companies; report of the committee concurred in. The bill to periect titles to railroads, allowing purchasers under foreclosure of mortgage upon first mort-Holcomb presented the resolutions of a Union gage bonds to buy in the roads and then recogmeeting in Gibson county. A resolution was nize and reinstate stockholders, subsequent creditors and junior mortgagees, was taken up, and was House .- Mr. Fisher moved to suspend the or-

> for the purpose of fighting a duel. The rules were suspended by a vote of aves 41 to note 59. The Speaker before announcing the vote said that the dignity of the House and of the Chair had been outraged, and no effort had been made to protect the dignity of the House or of the Chair. by the remarks make by some gentlemen during the debate, out of which, and because of the offensive language used in which, had grown the difficulty between the gentleman from Jasper and the gentleman from Washington and Harri son. Then it was the House should have acted. He therefore should now vote po. The resolu-Tuesday, February 12, 1861. tions were take up by a vote of 63 to 29, and re-

Saturday, February 16, 1861. SENATE .- It was resolution day in the Snate, by general consent, and a number of that class of provocatives to legislation were put through. A concurrent resolution was passed, appointing Senators Lomax, Wagner and Mellett a committee to confer with a committee of five on the part of gradual but certain liquidation of the State debt. The Auditor was directed to report the amount of instructed to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a law transferring mortgages due the sinking fund, the former fund being indebted to WEDNESDAY, February 13, 1961. the latter. The speeches hereafter were limited SENATE - The select committee, to whom was to twenty minutes, and a resolution of inquiry

ing its passage as amended, and the fugitive bill, House .- Leave of absence until Friday was that it be laid on the table, in which the House granted to Messrs. Woodruff and Heffren. Peti- concurred. Mr. Parrett's salary bill proposing to tions were presented for legislation against sheep- reduce the salaries of Circuit Prosecutors and give killing dogs, and also for an amendment in the \$300 per year to District Prosecutors was reported law creating agricultural societies and the State back with the opinion that it lay on the table; but Board of Agriculture. The petition charges the on a motion to amend, giving \$759 to Circuit and waste and extravagance on the State Board and \$300 to District Prosecutors, it was recommitted was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. with the pending amendment. The day was chiefly The bill requiring the registration of voters, was consumed in considering reports, and there was returned by the Judiciary Committee with an no final action taken on any proposition except

13" While the monarchs of Europe are preparing to engage in hostilities with each other, our fellow citizen, Dr. Bull, has already declared ting hostilities to extermination. His Vegetable THURSDAY, February 14, 1861. Worm Destroyer is just the thing that has long SENATE .- Notice was given by Mr. Murray that been needed. It destroys the worms with cer-

amounts to an effectual prohibition of the impor- contains two patterns of some article of ladies' or after a long debate under a call for the previous Godey for Marcu - Bowen, Stewart & Co. are children's wear. Terms-one year, monthly, \$5; question. The bill requiring banking in this in receipt of the Ladys' Magazine for March. It single copies, with two patterns, 50c. Address S. State to be based on Indiana bonds was called up is a splended number. The fine steel engraving

worth the price of the number.

My only hope is in an onion!

vision in our Constitution which says: Neither the Governor nor Lieutenant Governor As Mr. Lincoln approaches Washington he is shall be eligible to any other office, during the evidently more and more impressed with his igno- term for which he shall have been elected. rance of governmental affairs, especially those Notwithstanding this Constitutional declaration questions which just now occupy the attention of of ineligibility to hold any other office, the Rethe country. He opened the ball here by asking publicans of the present Legislature elected Govquestions, which, he said, he desired the people to ernor Lane Senator, another office. What apolthink about. If he had had settled convictions ogy have they for thus violating the plain proviand purposes, is it probable that he would have sions of the Constitution? Their excuse we bethus expressed himself? And he has made but lieve is that the jurisdiction of the States does not little improvement in that regard in his subse- extend to Federal officers, and that it is circumquent addresses. At Pittsburgh he spoke more at scribed in that regard by its geographical limits. length than he had previously, yet without devel- Is not the Legislature equally culpable for violaoping any well-considered views upon the topics | ting the Constitution in the election of LANE, as he alluded to. He said the political condition of Messrs. HEFFREN and MOODY for going to Kenthe country "fills the mind of every patriot with tucky to settle a difficulty amicably? There is no solicitude," and that he intended to give the sub- evidence, nor can any be found that they comjest all the consideration which he possibly could mitted any offence in Indiana. Will it not be a before he should speak definitely in regard to it, stretch of power, an act of perty despotism, if and then he proceeded to say that he should not the House under the circumstances should expel say anything which should disappoint the expect- them? We think the members can be more profations based upon what he had heretofore said, itably engaged in confining their attention to and that there is no real crisis except an artificial necessary legislation and let the constituents of one. Now what opinions are we to gather from Messrs. HEFFREN and Moony attend to their Indiana Appointment.

The President has nominated the Hon. W. NIBLACK, Representative in Congress from the to, a total violation of this principle, (the equality | First District of this State, but whose term ex-referred to in the Declaration of Independence.) pires with the present Congress, Chief Justice of First District of this State, but whose term ex-The master not only governs the slave without Nebraska Territory. Mr. Ninlack is well fitted his consent, but he governs him by a set of rules for the position and it is an appointment fit to be altogether different from those which he precribes for himself. Allow ALL the governed an made. We are under lasting obligations to the

point the expectations which have been based and to those of the American for Chicago dailies.

More About that Speech.

The New York Tribune of the 12th has a full report of Mr. Lincoln's Indianapolis speech, which is introduced with flaming head lines, an-

Tribune is, that the speech "was carefully prepared in Springfield, and brought here [Indiana-

For the Daily State Sentinel. intere ting and important facts appertaining to the Royal Family of America. They must not tive land. be lost to the admiring Republicans of Indianapolis, and we have therefore, carefully glouned icy of the New England Puritins. They say them from the columns of that paper, and now they left O'd England because they were persesierdom, under appropriate headings:

We call the attention of the reader to a report the occasion Let every loval Republican immediately arm of Mr. Lincoln's speech at Pittsburgh, which will The Convention of the Twenty-Second is not intended for the eves of Maine law Repub-

It is to be regretted that the gentlemen who proposed the convention for the twenty-second more general notice; but we hope, notwithstandcitizens of the State are invited to be present. platforms," and who are willing to make an effort to preserve it by any fair and honorable adjustment of the political difficulties which have caused the present alienation of feeling between the different sections of the country. The call is mumerously signed by memders of all parties-Republicans, the supporters of BELL and EVERETT, and Democrats. We hope all who desire that the voice of Indiana should be properly expressed in

dial favor, each salute being received by him down the tyranny of an absolute monarchy and

heard, and come up on that occasion, and, in the may be best calculated to prevent civil war and preserve the Union." There is no time to be restore harmony to the country. To-day, the

President and Vice President of the Southern Confederacy are to be inaugurated, and an effi cient Government will be in operation by the time States are only held in the Union by the hope secure the rights they claim under the Constitupronounces the sectional controversy which is

was their intent to devour its contents, but the and the worshipers massacred. Futy thousand 'Men rushed at the coach voraciously, as if it Committees clung to their charge with unyield- escaped to the Protestant countries of Europe, in supporting the new confederacy. In that event ing tenacity; and "old Abe" was finally philandered through the swaying throng into the Gov-Our city breathes easier, though stern indignation can be plainly seen on every Republican

Union men of the South was fairly reflected in the councils of the nation, the present differences, which seem like an impossable gulf, would soon be brushed away as cobwebs, and that fraternal feeling once more restored which has made us a united happy and prosperous nation. Let the people of Indiana assemble in convention then, forgetful of the political sentiments which have concerned and their voice can be heard, aid in

vinging about that happy result. Prevent civil tled to a patent or any office for the discovery. remarked as his attractive manners. A lady tucky, on Friday last reported indictments against

Slick marvellously handsome men, judging from and develope its resources, to the great impovtheir portraits, though the world has put them erishment of the British empire. eve forms a beauty," and there is no accounting paid a severe penalty for her violation of the for taste, as the women said when she kissed the lireaty of Limerick. Ferdinand and the Spanish cow! Old Abe is a beauty; we'll swear it as long Catholics broke faith with the Moors, on the

terms. They declare: reign of our military Governor. The Constitution and statutes of Illinois are more stringent principle of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the pernicious dectrine of coercion, inthat State was once engaged in an affair of honor, stead of conciliation, to be applied to the seceding States, Northern sectional party, is utterly at war with the exerise of right reason, matured Judament and the principle

> avowed object—the restoration of the Union—but defeat They further resolve in favor of the Crittenden ompromise, censure their Senators and Represent-Those who are counting upon dragooning the cothers of the South, and so utterly destroying the Union, will please take note of the proceed

anxiety. It is a good thing there is no more than anxiety this all. Their grasping greed and tyranny are there is nothing going wrong. It is a consoling circulated the second of the se num-stance, that when we look out, there is nothing that hisely to drive to the South the skill, the enterpolitical questions, but nobody is suffering anything. This, he went on to rejeat, was "a very con- hind, whose misiortune it is to have their lot cast soling circumstance," though just before he had among those covenant breakers and bereditary felt that a greater task had fallen upon him taan persecutors who, from the time of their disem-

which surround the country, and fearfully threaten our institutions, or he could not deliberately say wefore the Ohio Legislature that "there is nothing going wrong," and that "nobody is suffering anytroubles, and when all are looking on at passing of realizing the extent of the difficulties which

as rebels because they would not obey the State Convention at New Haven, responded to the and put to the sword till their final expulsion, sev voice of Ohio and Michigan against coercion and enty years after the treaty. In like manner faith civil war, in the following eloquent and emphatic | was broken with the Huguenots, who were driven from France eighty-seven years after their charter Resided. That the present lamentable condition of the of freedom granted by Heary of Navarre. Thus country finds its origin in the constitutional acts and see- a solemn league and coverant was established tional spirit of a great Northern party, the principles of whose organization deay to the people of one class of States the enjoyment and exercise of the same political guaranteeing equal rights to all. In about thirty adopted war measures. Of course they not live county, holding the position under appoint the sale thereof, either by the judgment debtor effects and consequent popularity. Perhaps no ignoring and destroying the great political truth veurs after the persecuting Puritans, who had prewhich is the foundation of our Government and the vital viously driven out the best of their own citizens to enrich other communities, resolved to break faith, and commenced a crusade against the Southwhich is now advocated and urged by the leaders of the ern States and their institutions, which, with some intervals of intermission, they have waged of the Constitution of the United States, and should be ever since, in Congress, in their State Legislastrongly resisted by every lover of our common country, tures, in public meetings, on the rostrum, on the every well-wisher to the hest interests of the human bench, in the press, in the pulpit, in the Sunday s opposed to the progress and civilization of the school, by tracts and pamphlets, by caricatures age, an the sure precursor of an interaccine war, in which would be sacrificed the lives of hundreds of thousands of by lying novels and more lying statistics, by emisour fellow-citizens, the expenditure of countiess million | saries inciting servile insurrections, ending with of treasure, the destruction of the moral and commercial John Brown's invasion of Virginia. Having at last interests of our people; and not only utterly fall of its gained possession of the Federal power, the army, the navy and the public purse, they avow their determination to carry out their design of exterminating negro servitude and making the black atives who have opposed it. They demand the equal to the white man, or of exterminating the repeal of the personal liberty bills of the State | slaveholders and all who sustain them in the Southern States. Without this institution it is whole North into murdering their American impossible for either the whites or the negroes of the South to exist. The slave owner, alarmed for his safety, tells the Puritan, "You take away ings in New York, Ohio, Connecticut and Michi. my life if you take that by which I live, and hence we must part company." Thus have the intolerant sect capped the climax of their national crimes by foreing out of the country seven States whose staples have been the great sources of our In his speech before the General Assembly of lance of trade against Europe, and affording emnational wealth, giving the United States the bal-Ohio, on the 13th inst., the President elect said : ployment to the half starvel population of the There has fallen upon me a task, such as did | bar ea soil and ungenial climate of New England. not rest upon even the Father of his Country." Seven or eight States more will probably follow A little further on in the same speech, he the other seven, from the same cause—thus tak ing away the largest, the most fertile and by far I have not maintained silence from any want of real the most valuable portion of the soil. Nor is

even upon the Father of his Country. How can barkation on Plymouth Rock to the present, have the Post's comments: 'nobody is suffering?" Can any body tell? of their fanaticism, but which has now received two by firty-two inches, were charged with a duty The fact is, Mr. Lincoln does not comprehend | at their hands a blow from whose effects it may

us that Mr. Lincoln and all the little Lincolns are The fact that such a declaration should well. Bob was examined after his ride at Clevecome from him at a time when the public mind is land, and found all right on the goose. He had burdened with grief, because of our national been pummeled with a soft saddle. Since he has events with fearful anxiety and alarm, is well witnessed the savage interest taken in Bob and calculated to produce the most melancholy fore- himself, Mr. Lincoln is calling for facts, and is bodings. That the President elect is incapable in close consultation with Major Fifer, of Lafaynow exist, or that he is reckless and indifferent ette, on the momentous question-"Which is the Does Mr. Liveors mean that he will not disaptheir regular daily supplies of Lonisville papers, as to the termination of them and the fate of the most savage Injuns—the hostile ones or them